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| APPLICATION NO. | FILING DATE | FIRST NAMED INVENTOR | ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. | CONFIRMATION NO. |
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| 09/712,574 | 11/14/2000 | Toshiya Kanesaka | S004-4146 | 9723 |

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ADAMS & WILKS
50 Broadway
31st Floor
New York, NY 10004

09/04/2002

EXAMINER

SAID, MANSOUR M

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2673

DATE MAILED: 09/04/2002

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/712,574

Applicant(s)

Toshiya Kanes et al.

Examiner

Mansour M. Said

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136 (a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on Nov 14, 2000.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11; 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above, claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claims _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgement is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
*See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgement is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e).
a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgement is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s). 5 6) ☐ Other:

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DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

1. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

2. Claims 4-5, 7, 9-10, 12, 14 and 15-20 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

As to claims 4, 9, 14 and 20, the claimed limitations such as "information which does not correspond to the information displayed by the display screen of the other information processing device" is not clear to the examiner what information is referred to. Correction is needed.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1-10 and 13-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Griffin in view of Duwaer (5,960,366).

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As to claims 1, 4, 8-9, and 13-14, As best understood, Griffin teaches first information processing device (figures 1-2) comprising display (figures 1, (500) means for displaying information (abstract, column 4, lines 1-15); wireless communication means for receiving data by wireless communication from another information processing device having a display screen for displaying information (abstract and column 4, lines 1-53); and display control means (microprocessor, (figure 1, (400)) for controlling the display means in accordance with data received from the wireless communication means to display information corresponding to a part of or the entire content of information displayed by the display screen of the other information device (column 4, lines 1-45), the entire content of information displayed by the display screen of the other information processing device and information which does not correspond to the information displayed by the display screen of the other information processing device (abstract and column 4, lines 1-67, and column 5, lines 40-45).

Griffin teaches two way Messaging device (column 2, lines 35-40) which is obvious to display the same information into a second processing device. Griffin does not expressly disclose the second information processing.

However, Duwaer (figures 1-2, and 5) teaches second level information (wrist-watch wireless telephone, (2)) with a display (10) (abstract, column 3, lines 40-67, column 4, lines 1-67 and column 5, lines 1-67).

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Therefore, it would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Duwaer's wrist-watch wireless into Griffin's system so as to allow for multi media communication (column 4, lines 19-20).

As to claim 2, Griffin (figure 1) teaches wherein the information displayed by the display means corresponds to information relating to a remaining charge of a battery (battery charging, (subsystem, (300)) of the other information processing device (column 4, lines 1-53).

As to claim 3, Griffin (figures 1-2) teaches wherein the information displayed by the display means corresponds to information relating to an ongoing communication state between the other information processing device and an external device (column 4, lines 1-53).

As to claims 5 and 10, Duwaer (figures 1-2, and 5) teaches second level information (wrist-watch wireless telephone, (2-3)) corresponding to a sub-level of the first level information (telephone networking, (6)) (abstract, column 3, lines 40-67, column 4, lines 1-67 and column 5, lines 1-67).

As to claims 6-7, Duwaer (figures 2) teaches that mounting the information processing device on a person's arm (wrist-watch wireless telephone) (column 3, lines 40-67).

5. Claims 11-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Griffin in view of Duwaer as applied to claims 8-9 above, and further in view of William Alden Crossland (GB 2,149,554 a; hereinafter referred to as William).

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As to claims 11-12, Griffin and Duwaer teach all claimed limitations except that a computer readable recording medium for storing for storing a program for processing by a computer to execute the information processing.

However, William (figure 10) teaches a computer readable recording medium for storing for storing a program for processing by a computer to execute the information processing (column 4, lines 79-116 and column 5, lines 40-55).

Therefore, it would have been to one ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate William's device storing computer program into Griffin's modified system so as to increase the versatility of the device.

6. Claims 15, and 17-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Griffin in view of Duwaer.

As to claim 15, Griffin teaches an information processing device comprising a first information processing device (figures 1-2) having display (figure 1, (500)) for displaying information (abstract, column 4, lines 1-15); wireless communication means for receiving data by wireless communication from first display (abstract and column 4, lines 1-53); and display control (microprocessor, 400).

Griffin teaches two way Messaging device (column 2, lines 35-40) which is obvious to display the same information into a second processing device. Griffin does not expressly disclose the second information processing. Griffin does not expressly teach a second information

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processing device having a display for displaying information; and display control means for controlling the display of the second information processing device in accordance with data received from the wireless communication means to display information corresponding to a part of or the entire content of information displayed by the display of the first information processing device.

However, Duwaer (figures 1-2, and 5) teaches a second information processing device (wrist-watch wireless, (figures 2, (2)) having a display (display screen, (10)) for displaying information (column 3, lines 40-67); display control (microcontroller, (figure 5, (52)) means for controlling the display (10) of the second information processing device (wrist-watch wireless, (figures 1-2, (2)) in accordance with data received from the wireless communication means to display information corresponding to a part of or the entire content of information displayed by the display of the first information processing device. (abstract, column 3, lines 40-67, column 4, lines 1-67).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Duwaer's wrist-watch wireless into Griffin's modified system so as to allow for multi media communication (column 4, lines 19-20).

As to claim 17, Griffin teaches transmitter/receiver subsystem (figure 1, (100)) wherein the information displayed by the display of the second processing device corresponds to information relating to a remaining charge of a battery (battery charging, (figure 1, (300)) of the first information processing device (column 4, lines 1-45).

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As to claim 18, Duwaer (figure 1) teaches wherein the information displayed by the display of the second information processing device (wrist-watch wireless, (2)) corresponds to information relating to an ongoing communication state between the first information processing device and an external device (column 3, lines 40-67).

As to claim 19, Duwaer ((figures 1-2, and 5) teaches wherein the information displayed by the display of the first information processing device comprises first level information; and wherein the information displayed by the display of the second information processing device comprises second level information corresponding to a sub-level of the first level information (column 3, lines 40-67 and column 5, lines 11-59).

As to claim 20, as best understood, Griffin (figure 1) teaches wherein the display control means (microprocessor, (400) includes means for controlling the display of the incoming signal (column 4, lines 1-45).

Griffin does not expressly teach a second information processing device to display information which does not correspond to the information displayed by the display of the first information processing device.

However, Duwaer (figures 1-2, and 5) teaches a second information processing device (wrist-watch wireless, (figures 2, (2)) having a display (display screen, (10)) for displaying information (column 3, lines 40-67) which does not correspond to the information displayed by the display of the first information processing device (abstract, column 3, lines 40-67, column 4, lines 1-67).

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Therefore, it would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Duwaer's wrist-watch wireless into Griffin's system so as to allow for multi media communication (column 4, lines 19-20).

7. Claim 16 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Griffin in view of Duwaer as applied to claim 15 above, and further in view of William.

Griffin and Duwaer teaches all claimed limitations in claim 6 but omit that a processing devices comprises characters, symbols and images.

However, William (figures 1, 4 and 9) teaches a processing devices comprises characters, symbols and images (column 3, lines 107-127, column 3, lines 1-12, column 4, lines 107-110).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize William's device having image and character into Griffin's modified device so as to increase the versatility of the device.

Conclusion

8. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Kari-Pekka et al. (GB 2,289,555) disclose a device for personal communications, data collection and data processing and a circuit card.

Allport (6,104,334) disclose a portable Internet enabled controller and information browser for consumer devices.

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Wagner et al. (6,282,435 B1) disclose a graphical user interface for a portable telephone.

9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to **Mansour M. Said** whose telephone number is **(703) 306-5411**.

The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Thursday from 8:30 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. The examiner can also be reached on alternate Friday from 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, **Shalwala Bipin**, can be reached at **(703) 305-4938**.

Any response to this action should be mailed to:

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

Washington, D.C. 20231

or faxed to:

(703) 872-9314 (for Technology Center 2600 only)

Hand-delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park II, 2121 Crystal Drive, Arlington, VA, Sixth Floor (Receptionist)

10. Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Technology Center 2600 Customer service Office whose telephone number is (703) 306-0377.

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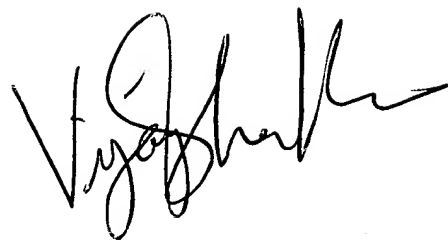
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Patent Examiner

August 21, 2002

Mansour M. Said

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Vijay Shankar', written in a cursive style.

**VIJAY SHANKAR
PRIMARY EXAMINER**